MAY 17, 1776. THE NUMBER 68.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

THIRTEEN UNITED COLONIES.

United, we ſtand---Divided, we fall.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

PURSUANT to powers received from the Hon. the Continental Congreſs, the Committee of Safety are ready to grant commiſſions for making repriſals upon the property of the people of *Great Britain*, at ſea, or in the rivers, below high-water mark, to any perſons who ſhall apply for them, and comply with the terms mentioned by Congreſs.

EDMUND PENDLETON, preſident.

THE Committee of Safety deſire the commanding-officers of the ſeveral minute battalions to procure and return, without delay, an exact liſt of the number of men in each company, and how they are furniſhed with arms, that the ſame may be laid before the Convention.

EDMUND PENDLETON, preſident.

-----Ira cadat naſo, rugoſaque ſanna,
Cum veteres avias, tibi de pulmone revello.

IT is not uncommon to hear ſome men boaſt of the excellence of *our conſtitution;* that it is no leſs the glory and ſecurity of thoſe who enjoy it than the envy and admiration of ſtrangers. Its reeſtabliſhment is the chief ſubject of their prayers for reconciliation, and its demolition the chief cauſe of their execration and abhorrence of an *independency*. Such a noble equilibrium between the ſeveral branches of the legiſlative powers! The executive ſo placed, in the hands of one, as to give it all the dignity and deſpatch of an abſolute monarchy, without the power to oppreſs! The judicial power delegated to judges, who are ſuppoſed to be independent of, and thereby uninfluenced by, the executive!

All this may be very well in the mouth of *an Engliſhman;* but as we have ſeverely experienced that the *intereſts* of an *Engliſhman* and *an American* may be *diametrically oppoſite* in points of infinite importance, it behoves us to inquire how much they *coincide in this;* and, without being either a lawyer or a ſtateſman, I confidently think that theſe fine things belong no more to *us Americans* than the houſes or other property of the people of Britain. We may enjoy their conſtitution as we enjoy repreſentation in their parliament, *virtually;* but of this abſurdity I have nothing to ſay.

The juſtneſs of the foregoing obſervation will beſt appear, by contraſting the *Britiſh conſtitution*, in ſome ſtriking and general points, with thoſe *pretty miniature copies* of it to which we are ſo fondly attached.

Firſt, then, in Britain there is *an hereditary king*, poſſeſſed of great power, wealth, and grandeur. The advantages of a ſplendid and magnificent court are confined to the country wherein he reſides, while its evils may be readily extended to the uttermoſt parts of his empire.

Secondly, there is *a Houſe of Lords*, poſſeſſed of vaſt property, and of hereditary rights and honours, of which no power in the ſtate can deprive them. Their predeceſſors extorted the *charter* of *liberties* from the ſovereign, at the point of the ſword; and ſhould the preſent race be defective *in principle*, they would probably retain *pride* enough to give their own creature ſome ſhow of protection.

Thirdly, there is *a Houſe of Commons*, whoſe powers and privileges are ſuch, that, when provoked, they once demoliſhed the other two branches of the conſtitution, and may always controul their lawleſs ſallies. Perhaps the privilege of giving and granting money would be alone ſufficient for the purpoſe; but, unluckily, after they have exhaled wealth from the nation at large, it is condenſed in the high regions of majeſty, and ſhowered down upon them with ſuch partial and irreſiſtible profuſion as fleſh and blood cannot withſtand.

Let our American conſtitutions be now put to the teſt of a compariſon.

Firſt, to balance their king, we have a governour appointed by him: A *Dinwiddie*, a *Fauquier*, a *Dunmore*, a *Martin*, an *any body*. But enough of kings and kinglings. Let us proceed to our *Houſe of Peers*.

Alas! I can only find twelve private gentlemen, called Counſellors, whoſe ſanction to our laws is merely farcical; for, as they are creatures of the crown, and removeable at pleaſure, they never can be conſidered as a ſeparate branch of government from the crown. Their power is no more than a faint and diſtant emanation of royalty, which paſſes through the obſcuring medium of a governour; and, when it reaches them, is ſcarcely *darkneſs viſible**.

Thirdly, what have we to put in the balance with the Houſe of Commons? Our Aſſemblies. It is true, they have their ſpeaker, their mace, their privileges, their meſſengers, and ſo forth; but, for all this, Britain looks on them in no other light than as magiſtrates of a great corporation. They may, with great parliamentary parade, propound, debate, commit, read, engroſs, paſs, and ſend up a law; yet, not only may the Council, Governour, or the King reject it, but it is alſo notorious that this may be indirectly brought about by men reſiding in London, of ſordid and deſpicable characters. Samuel Giſt is ſaid to have obtained the royal aſſent from an act of great and general concern to this colony, in 1770. I have been told, that the fees of the ſolicitor, or advocate, who does the buſineſs at the Privy Council, are from five to ten guineas for demoliſhing an American act. Now, I cannot think that law ever ſells nearly ſo cheap, in the Houſe of Commons; ſo that, in this point of view, we are greatly undervalued.

If we add to theſe *phantoms* of a conſtitution the *ſubſtantial invaſions* of the liberty of trade, by the navigation act, and other *commercial regulations*, I ſee cauſe rather to bluſh that we have lived ſo long in bondage, without a conſtitution, than to tremble for the loſs of a ſuppoſed one. I repeat, that a claim to the property of the Britiſh inhabitants would be as reaſonable as a claim to their conſtitution; and if we yield to the deluſion of having conſtitutions ſimilar to that, we take the ſound for the ſenſe, the ſhadow for the ſubſtance, a loathſome and lifeleſs carcaſe for an animated and vigorous body. We may hereafter experience, with irremediable ſorrow, that, like the ſavage of Africa or America, we have exchanged things of ineſtimable value for an *European bauble*.

I have obſerved, that thoſe who are moſt laviſh in their encomiums on our *excellent* conſtitution are alſo moſt vehement in expreſſing their abhorrence of *republican government*. The cauſe of mens averſions and errours on this ſubject is extremely unaccountable. I believe that ſome of their objections are proofs of its excellence. Their chagrin is heightened and magnified when they experience defects in the execution of a ſyſtem which, in ſtrict and rational theory, appears ſo perfect. Admitting the mixed government of Britain to be the beſt, *we* cannot enjoy it, for want of its eſſential conſtituents; and of the more ſimple forms of republican and monarchical, the difference is almoſt as great as freedom and ſlavery, happineſs and miſery. It is confeſſed, that the republican is the moſt *ancient* form, becauſe it is the moſt *natural*. Superiour capacities, either of villainy or virtue, have generally laid the foundations of *monarchy* in the *boſom* of *republicks*. When the monarchy-men diſplay their talents in pathetick deſcriptions of the tumults and diſtractions of republicks, they ſhould alſo be ingenuous enough to ſay how very generally theſe miſchiefs ariſe from attempts to eſtabliſh monarchical, or, its neareſt of kin, oligarchical governments. Hiſtory, I think, teaches us, that the contaminating priſon of theſe perverted forms occaſions the natural decay and death of republicks. I will mention two ſtriking examples.

The firſt kings of Rome were generals and chief magiſtrates, not monarchs. The great rights of ſovereignty were avowedly acknowledged to belong to the people*. When Tarquin attempted to become a monarch, he was expelled the ſtate, and an end was put to kingly rule, by the eſtabliſhment of a republick. From whence, I pray, proceeded the next diſturbance in the ſtate? It was not from the *faction and ſedition* of *the people;* it was from the machinations of the *king's party*, and certain ambaſſadours (or *commiſſioners*) who formed a conſpiracy, in the boſom of the ſtate, for its deſtruction, the diſcovery

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* *I muſt hear obſerve, that I ſpeak of the Council ſolely in their* political capacity. *As private gentlemen, of the firſt diſtinction, the majority of them are amiable; and their conduct, in the preſent diſpute, entitles them to the beſt reſpect of the community, and the beſt affection of their friends.*

* *In the reign of Ancus Martius, the herald who proclaimed war againſt the Latins made no mention of the* king *in his proclamation.* Ego populuſque Romanus populis *priſcerum Latinorum bellum indicos facioque.*---LIV.

of which firſt occaſioned Rome to be ſtained with the blood of its citizens. *The king's party* being ſuppreſſed, the next evil ſprung from the attempts of the patricians to eſtabliſh an oligarchy.

The people moved ſlowly to oppoſition. They had for ſome time endured poverty, ſtripes, chains, and impriſonment, before they made their firſt ſeceſſion to the Aventine mount; which muſt be confeſſed to have been a *moderate* enough expreſſion of their ſenſe of ſuch ſufferings. *A plebeian party* became abſolutely neceſſary to oppoſe the patrician. They contended with various ſucceſs, till both were ſwallowed up in the deſpotiſm of the Cæſars.

During the ſpace of near 100 years, after the eſtabliſhment of democracy in Athens, the ſtate appears to have been orderly and peaceable. Such an abhorrence had the people to bloodſhed, that a regular proceſs was carried on againſt any *inanimate* thing which cauſed the death of a man. *The people* might have continued long in this ſtate, for aught we know, if a *king's party* had not prevailed, who would either have re-eſtabliſhed kingly power, or erected an oligarchy.

Cylon produced the firſt tumult in the ſtate, by attempting, with his wealth, his nobility, and his dependents, to ſeize the ſovereignty.

Piſiſtratus was more ſucceſsful in the like attempt; and urged, as a plea of right, his deſcent from the *old royal line*. After the expulſion of his deſcendents, the party ſtill lurked in the republick. The people were under continual jealouſies and fears of the renewal of ſuch uſurpations; and the ſucceeding diſorders of the ſtate have been, with much more truth and judgment, derived from theſe cauſes than from a ſeditious temper in the people; which the friends of monarchy falſely affirm to be a neceſſary conſequence of republican government. Numberleſs examples, ſimilar to the foregoing, might be adduced; but as ſuch an inquiry is inconſiſtent with the plan of a paper like this, I ſhall only obſerve, that the ſufferings of mankind in republicks, with all their imperfections, have been infinitely leſs than thoſe in monarchies. Let us appeal to modern Europe: If we would compoſe a hiſtory of wars, devaſtations, and maſſacres, for ſome ages paſt, the republicks of Holland, Swiſſerland, Venice, Genoa, or Lucca, furniſh few ſhining examples; while the ſoul may be made ſick with blood in tracing theſe ſubjects through the monarchies of Europe.

If, then, monarchy or oligarchy are the cuſtomary and fatal diſeaſes of republicks; if the colonies are, at preſent, free from theſe great cauſes of miſchief; and if, from the tenure of landed property, and the abſence of *hereditary diſtinctions* of *rank*, their probable riſe is indefinitely remote; if, from the peaceable and humane character of the people, no man's blood hath yet ſtained our continent, but that of *open enemies* (notwithſtanding the matchleſs provocations of the *ſecret* and *prefidious*) I own, we ſeem to be aptly circumſtanced to form the beſt republicks, upon the beſt terms that ever came to the lot of any people before us. E. F.

LONDON, *February* 18.

COMMISSIONS are iſſuing for immediately buying up in Ireland, for the uſe of the navy, 800 caſks of beef, 600 barrels of pork, and great quantities of flour, ſalt butter, and potatoes.

Feb. 19. There will be five debarkations in America in the ſpring; one at Quebeck, one at New York, one in New England, and two to the ſouthward.

Letters from Caſſa, by yeſterday's mail, adviſe, that the body of 12,000 Heſſians taken into Engliſh pay are commanded by M. Heiſter, lieutenant-general, and that it will be compoſed of the regiment of guards and that of the hereditary prince and prince Charles, with the regiments of Werguneau, Detfourth, Donop, Loſberg, Kniphauſen, Trimbach, Mirbach, Rall, Stein, Wilbach, Hayne, and Buneau. The grenadiers of the above regiments are to form a different corps, commanded by colonel Donop, and to the above are to be added ſome companies of cannoneers and foot chaſſeurs; and private letters from Hamburg inform us, that they are on their march to embark at Stade.

The Heſſians, Brunſwickers, Waldeckers, and Hanoverians, are to amount, it is ſaid, to 20,000 men. Twenty thouſand foreign troops, at 45 l. per man, comes to 900,000 l. tranſport ſervice to bring them to America will coſt 350,000 l. ordnance and extraordinaries may be reckoned at 300,000 l. more.

The embarkation in the ſpring will conſiſt of 45,000 men, Engliſh and foreigners, and to rendezvous at Portſmouth the laſt day of March.---*Oh George! Are theſe thy commiſſioners of peace and reconciliation?*

The tranſports to bring over 22,000 Germans, Heſſians, Brunſwickers, &c. are to be at Stade on or before the 6th of next month.

Feb. 24. The companies belonging to the regiments of guards laying in the Savoy barracks had yeſterday 15 men draughted from each for the American ſervice, and every man who offered himſelf as a volunteer was to be allowed whatever is paid to recruits on their firſt liſting.

Government have been ſo diſtreſſed for troops (foreigners) that they have actually taken a ſingle battalion of 500 men in pay from the prince of Waldeck, and another of the ſame complement from the duke of Mecklenburg.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, *Feb.* 23.

"Arrived the Carcaſs bomb, which ſailed from Corke the 12th inſtant, with ſir Peter Parker, and 42 ſail of men of war and tranſports, with whom he parted company on the 18th in a hard gale of wind, when ſir Peter had but 25 ſail left with him. The Carcaſs has loſt her mizzen-maſt, and thrown many of her ſtores overboard."

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, *Feb.* 17.

"Seventeen thouſand German troops are expected here in a few days on their way to Grenock, where they are to embark for America. They are to come in tranſports up the Firth of Forth, and to land in Leith."

KILKENNY, *Feb* 24. Yeſterday the firſt diviſion, conſiſting of five companies of the 9th regiment of foot, commanded by major-general lord viſcount Ligonier, and this day the ſecond diviſion, arrived here from Dublin, on their march to Corke, in order to embark for America.

NEW LONDON, *April* 26.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, *April* 22.

THEY are fortifying and putting the harbour, &c. in the beſt poſture of defence they can. To-morrow they talk of ſinking hulks by the caſtle, and erecting a battery at Camp hill, on Noddle's iſland. Our ſmall privateers run in and out by Pulling's point, without any regard to the enemy.

We hear that it is the determination of the Continental Congreſs to fortify New London harbour, in the beſt and moſt effectual manner, it being judged a good and convenient rendezvous for the continental fleet.

We hear that the continental currency is received in payment, and paſſes very freely, among the inhabitants of the French Weſt India iſlands.

NEW YORK, *May* 1.

BRIGADIER-general Sullivan, with ſix regiments now here, are to ſet out for Canada in a day or two; and we hear the remainder of his army will encamp this week, near the city.

A letter from Edinburgh, dated Dec. 25th, to a gentleman in this city, ſays: "Buſineſs, of all kinds, is quite at a ſtand here; and, to add to our misfortune, a peſtilential diſtemper rages with great violence among us, which has carried off great numbers, and has thrown the country in general into the utmoſt conſternation."

We hear from Albany, that general Thompſon's brigade arrived there on Tueſday laſt. We alſo hear, that the firſt diviſion of general Sullivan's brigade was ſeen at Poughkeepſie, on Tueſday evening, on their way to Albany.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the continental army before Quebeck, *dated April* 6.

"Our battery at Point Levi has been firing ſome days; the mortar battery on the heights is not quite finiſhed, and in two days we will have another battery at Little river. We have had a prodigious quantity of ſnow this winter; the tops of the fences juſt begin to appear, and I ſuppoſe that in a few days the roads will be paſſable. We are diſcouraged at general Lee's not coming; however, general Wooſter is arrived. We ought to have at leaſt 10,000 men more here, in caſe of troops arriving; otherwiſe, the Canadians, who have aſſiſted us, will be ruined. This province is the key of America."

By letters from the camp before Quebeck, of the 23d of March, we learn, that there were between 1500 and 3000 men there; that they had lately received cannon, mortars, ammunition, &c. &c. that in a few days they were to open a five gun batery at Point Levi, and one of nine guns on the plains of Abraham, with mortars, &c.

On Sunday laſt, a twin ſon and daughter of mr. Alexander Anderſon, of this city, were baptiſed, by the rev. mr. Treat, *George Waſhington*, and *Martha Dandridge*, which laſt was the maiden name of his excellency general WASHINGTON's lady.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 17.

IT was determined laſt Friday, in Convention, that 1300 minute-men and militia ſhall immediately march to the aſſiſtance of North Carolina, who are to compoſe two battalions, and to be commanded by the following gentleman: 1ſt battalion, SAMUEL MEREDITH, eſq; colonel, JOHN RUFFIN, eſq; lieutenant-colonel, and RICHARD JAMES, eſq; major. 2d battalion, CHARLES LEWIS, eſq; colonel, HAYNES MORGAN, eſq; lieutenant-colonel, and JOHN GLENN, eſq; major. To be under the orders of the commanding officer of the continental forces in the ſouthern department, who is already ſet out to take the commaud of the troops in Carolina, with the German battalion of regulars.

We have the pleaſure to acquaint the publick, from good information, that the militia almoſt through the whole colony, particularly of the upper counties, are now well provided with arms and ammunition, and ready, at a call, to march to the relief of any part of the country which is invaded, or to aſſiſt their brethren in the neighbouring provinces.

IN CONVENTION.

Preſent 112 *members.*

WEDNESDAY, May 15, 1776.

FORASMUCH as all the endeavours of the UNITED COLONIES, by the moſt decent repreſentations and petitions to the king and parliament of Great Britain, to reſtore peace and ſecurity to America under the Britiſh government, and a re-union with that people upon juſt and liberal terms, inſtead of a redreſs of grievances, have produced, from an imperious and vindictive adminiſtration, increaſed inſult, oppreſſion, and a vigorous attempt to effect our total deſtruction. By a late act, all theſe colonies are declared to

be in rebellion, and out of the protection of the British crown, our properties subjected to confiscation, our people, when captivated, compelled to join in the murder and plunder of their relations and countrymen, and all former rapine and oppression of Americans declared legal and just. Fleets and armies are raised, and the aid of foreign troops engaged to assist these destructive purposes. The king's representative in this colony hath not only withheld all the powers of government from operating for our safety, but, having retired on board an armed ship, is carrying on a piratical and savage war against us, tempting our slaves, by every artifice, to resort to him, and training and employing them against their masters. In this state of extreme danger, we have no alternative left but an abject submission to the will of those overbearing tyrants, or a total separation from the crown and government of Great Britain, uniting and exerting the strength of all America for defence, and forming alliances with foreign powers for commerce and aid in war: Wherefore appealing to the SEARCHER OF HEARTS for the sincerity of former declarations, expressing our desire to preserve the connexion with that nation, and that we are driven from that inclination by their wicked councils, and the eternal laws of self-preservation,

RESOLVED, *unanimously*, that the delegates appointed to represent this colony in General Congress be instructed to propose to that respectable body TO DECLARE THE UNITED COLONIES FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, absolved from all allegiance to, or dependence upon, the crown or parliament of Great Britain; and that they give the assent of this colony to such declaration, and to whatever measures may be thought proper and necessary by the Congress for forming foreign alliances, and A CONFEDERATION OF THE COLONIES, at such time, and in the manner, as to them shall seem best. Provided, that the power of forming government for, and the regulations of the internal concerns of each colony, be left to the respective colonial legislatures.

RESOLVED unanimously, that a committee be appointed to prepare A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, and such a plan of government as will be most likely to maintain peace and order in this colony, and secure substantial and equal liberty to the people.

EDMUND PENDLETON, president.
(*A copy*)
John Tazewell, clerk of the Convention.

In consequence of the above resolution, universally regarded as the only door which will lead to safety and prosperity, some gentlemen made a handsome collection for the purpose of treating the soldiery, who next day were paraded in Waller's grove, before brigadier-general Lewis, attended by the gentlemen of the Committee of Safety, the members of the General Convention, the inhabitants of this city, &c. &c. The resolution being read aloud to the army, the following toasts were given, each of them accompanied by a discharge of the artillery and small-arms, and the acclamations of all present:

1. *The American independent states.*
2. *The Grand Congress of the United States, and their respective legislatures.*
3. *General Washington, and victory to the American arms.*

The UNION FLAG of the American states waved upon the Capitol during the whole of this ceremony, which being ended, the soldiers partook of the refreshment prepared for them by the affection of their countrymen, and the evening concluded with illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy; every one seeming pleased that the domination of Great Britain was now at an end, so wickedly and tyrannically exercised for these twelve or thirteen years past, notwithstanding our repeated prayers and remonstrances for redress.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 8, 1776.

MADE *his escape, from the jail of this city, yesterday in the evening, a certain MOSES KIRKLAND, called colonel KIRKLAND, belonging to* South Carolina, *confined in the said jail by order of the Honourable Congress, for practices inimical to this country. He is a stout corpulent man, between* 50 *and* 60 *years of age, about* 5 *feet* 10 *inches high, of a swarthy complexion, fresh coloured, and wears his own gray hair tied behind. He had on a green coat faced with blue velvet, a blue velvet waistcoat, and brown velvet breeches; had also a brown coat and waistcoat, and may possibly have taken other clothes with him. It is said he crossed over* Delaware *at* Cooper's *ferry last night, and it is supposed will either endeavour to get on board one of the men of war in the river, or at* Sandy Hook. *The publick are earnestly desired to endeavour to apprehend this dangerous enemy to the* American *cause, and a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any person, or persons, that shall take and bring him back to the jail of this city, and all reasonable charges paid.*

THOMAS M'KEAN.
ELRIDGE GERRY.
T. LYNCH, jun.

IT having been incontestibly proved to me, that the report universally believed and circulated last week, of col. John Willoughby and his son, with a number of negroes, having gone on board lord Dunmore's fleet, is without foundation, at least so far as relates to those gentlemen, I think it a duty incumbent on me to contradict the said report, so injurious to their character, as I have been the means of diffusing it more widely, through my Gazette, and am exceedingly sorry for having bestowed unmerited epithets upon gentlemen that do not deserve them, but who rather merit the commiseration and thanks of their country; the one as a sufferer in his property by the depredations of the ministerial pirates, the other for using his best endeavours, at the risk of his life, to repel those lawless invaders.

ALEX. PURDIE.

I HAVE at the publick store in *Williamsburg*, a quantity of leather to be made into shoes for the army, and shall be glad to engage proper workmen for that purpose, I will either sell the leather, and buy the shoes, or give the value for making.

WILLIAM AYLETT.

MANCHESTER, *May* 13, 1776.

THE subscribers have several DWELLING-HOUSES, *&c.* to rent.

ALEX. & PETERFIELD TRENT.

A VALUABLE LIBRARY of BOOKS, consisting of *Law*, *Physick*, *Divinity*, *&c. &c.* to be sold. For a catalogue, and terms, apply to the PRINTER.

(4)

A PERSON that can teach *English*, *Writing*, and *Arithmetick*, and who comes well recommended, may hear of good encouragement by applying to the Printer. 2‖

FOR SALE,

TWO well improved lots elegantly situated on the main street in the town of *Fredericksburg*, formerly the property of *William Houston*. The terms of sale may be known by application to mr. *Thomas Towles* of *Spotsylvania*, who is properly authorised to dispose of the same, or to the subscriber at *Hampton*, the proprietor thereof.

‖ OLIVER TOWLES.

COMMON SENSE, the AMERICAN CRISIS, *Simes's* MILITARY GUIDE, *Stevenson's* MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS, and WRITING PAPER, in small quantities, to be sold at the CONSTITUTIONAL POST OFFICE, *Williamsburg*.

HEAD QUARTERS.
WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 15, 1776.

DESERTED from my company of continental regulars, now in this city, *Nathaniel Lane*, 5 feet 10 inches high, about 21 years old, is likely, and well formed, has a round face, good features, dark eyes, short curled hair, florid complexion, downcast look, is a sober serious fellow, and talks very little. Whoever delivers the said deserter to me shall have 5l. reward.

THOMAS MASSIE.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber *May* 1775, living near the *Warm Springs* of *Potowmack*, in *Berkeley* county, a dark bay mare 7 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, paces and trots, and branded (but very dimly) with a fish hook, and had on a small bell marked G G; also a bright bay mare colt, one year old, with a star and snip, and branded on the off shoulder as the former. Likewise a bright bay horse, 3 years old, a natural pacer, with a star in his forehead, has a short switch tail, and branded on the shoulder and buttock S B. As the said creatures were carried from *Bedford* to *Berkeley*, it is probable they will endeavour to get back, if not taken up by some person (which I have reason to believe is the case) who has failed to post them agreeable to law. Whoever conveys them to me, or to mr. *David Wright* in *Bedford*, shall have the above reward, or 40s. for each; and if it can be made appear that they have been concealed by any person, I will give 5l. reward, on conviction of the offender.

1‖ GEORGE GRUNDY.

STRAYED from the subscriber, in *Charles City* county, the first of *April*, a likely bright bay horse about 6 years old, with a hanging mane and switch tail, both of which are black, and inclining to curl, both his hind and one fore foot white, and paces naturally. I had him of mr. *Robert Crump*, at mr. *Charles Carter's* quarter on *Chickahominy*, in which place he endeavoured to get, but was prevented by the plantation being under a fence; he then kept up the road leading through *Henrico* county. Whoever brings the said horse to me, or delivers him to mr. *John Harwood*, at the courthouse, shall have 20s.

1‖ JOHN COLGIN.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 16, 1776.

STRAYED from mr. *Robert Anderson's*, on *Sunday* last, a light bay horse about 14 hands high, his face and hind legs are white, and branded on the near buttock, but I cannot particularly recollect with what. Whoever will deliver the said horse to col. *Allen Cocke*, if in town, or to mr. *Anderson*, will receive a reward proportionable to their trouble.

SAMUEL KELLO.

STRAYED from *Scotch Town*, the 11th of *April* 1776, a light bay horse about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, with a hanging mane and switch tail, somewhat inclining to curl, and one or both his hind feet white; not branded, as well as I remember. Whoever brings the said horse to the place above mentioned, or delivers him to *George Webb*, esq; shall have 15s. for his trouble.

‖ JACOB HALL.

TAKEN up in *James City*, a red heifer, marked with two crops and a slit in the right ear. Posted, and appraised to 30s.

‖ ROBERT NORRIS.

A GOOD WEAVER will meet with encouragement by applying to the ſubſcriber, in *Mecklenburg* county.

THACKER BURWELL.

STRAYED *from* York *town about three weeks ago, a likely gray horſe about* 15 *hands high, his marks forgot, paces, trots, and gallops well. Whoever brings him to me, at the ſaid place, ſhall receive* 10*s.*

EDMUND B. DICKINSON.

STRAYED *or ſtolen from* Williamſburg, *the* 1*ſt of this inſtant* (May) *two BAY HORSES. One a light bay,* 14 *hands and a half high, with two ſaddle ſpots on his back, and one white hind foot. The other is a brown bay, ſlim made, of the ſame height, and branded on the near buttock R B. Whoever delivers the ſaid horſes to mr.* William Roſe *in* Williamſburg, *or to me in* King & Queen, *ſhall have* 20*s. for each; and if ſtolen* 5*l. on conviction of the thief.*

ROBERT BURWELL.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Lancaſter*, on *Wedneſday* morning, the 1ſt of this inſtant (*May*) a ſhort well ſet mulatto ſlave named APPLEBY, who is a weaver by trade, and has been much uſed to run away, for which he has been ſeverely whipped, the marks whereof may be plainly ſeen. He has thick lips, and ſquints a little; his clothing a *Virginia* cotton ſhirt, ſtriped *Virginia* cloth jacket and breeches, ſtriped *Virginia* cloth wrappers, and old ſhoes. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and delivers him to me, ſhall have 5l. reward, if taken ten miles from home, if under that diſtance 40s. (2) RICHARD MITCHELL.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 16th of *April* laſt, from capt. *Caleb Davis*, at *Bermuda Hundred*, a ſmall black horſe 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, is very much cat-hammed, and branded on one of his buttocks with the bottom of a ſtirrup iron. Whoever brings the ſaid horſe to capt. *Davis*, or to the ſubſcriber, near *Richmond* town, ſhall have 20s. reward, beſides what the law allows, and upon conviction of the thief 3l. paid by

JOHN HAYNE.

CAROLINE, *April* 16, 1776.

WHEREAS on the the 11th day of *September*, 1775, I did, by virtue of a deed of truſt from my brother *Thomas Burk*, agree to ſell a tract of 400 acres of land lying in *Bedford* county, purchaſed by him of *William Trigg*, to one mr. *John Clark*, a ſtranger to me, for 100l. of which he paid down 60l. and gave his bond for the reſidue, payable in the month of *February* laſt paſt, I became my brother's ſecurity for making a title, and a conveyance was ſigned by him, which mr. *Clark* took, but hath never procured it to be proved or acknowledged in order to be recorded, nor have I ſince ſeen or heard of him. Many circumſtances made it neceſſary for me to take the legal title into my power, and am ready to confirm a title to mr. *Clark*, or his aſſignee, on receiving the balance of the purchaſe money, provided application be made within ſix months; but, after that time, I ſhall not think myſelf obliged to do more than return the 60l. received, as I ſhall be under a neceſſity of ſelling the land to ſome other perſon.

JOHN BURK.

For SALE,

SEVEN hundred and fifty five acres of land in *Buckingham* county, lying on both ſides of *Bridle* creek. This land is remarkably good for tobacco and hemp, and affords good meadow ground; there are about 50 acres cleared, and under a fence. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, about 5 miles below the head of *Appamattox* river.

PETER PATTESON.

TRAVELLER, got by *Morton*'s old *Traveller*, lately purchaſed of col. *Lewis Burwell* of *Glouceſter*, ſtands at *Milton*, in *Charles City*, and will cover mares at 15s. the leap ready money, or 40s. the ſeaſon, payable by note the 25th of *October*. *Traveller*'s dam was got by old *Janus*, out of an imported mare. He is a fine bay, and 15 hands high.

JOHN EDLOE.

APOLLO *ſtands at the ſubſcriber's, in* Brunſwick *county, and will cover mares this ſeaſon on the ſame terms he did the laſt*, viz. 30*s. the leap*, 4*l. the ſeaſon, and* 6*l. for the privilege of ſending a mare to him till a colt is obtained. The ſeaſon to end the* 15*th of* Auguſt. *Good paſturage will be provided for the mares, and the utmoſt care taken of them; but the proprietors muſt not expect to be indemnified for thoſe which may be loſt.*

RICHARD ELLIOT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 3 1776.

LOST *on the way from mr.* Holt's *of* Hog Iſland, *to col.* William Harwood's, *in* Warwick *county, a large black leather pocket book, in which were one* 8*l. Convention bill, three* 20*s. bills, and ſome ſmall bills; alſo three lottery tickets in the weavers ſcheme*, Dublin, *of the following numbers*, 12,363, 12,364, 12,365, *with ſome receipts and other papers. Whoever finds the ſame, and returns it to me, or col.* William Harwood, *ſhall have* 20*s.*

RICHARD NESTOR.

STOLEN *or STRAYED from mr.* James Southall's *paſture, about the* 15*th of* February *laſt, a ſorrel horſe* 4 *feet* 7 *or* 8 *inches high,* 5 *or* 6 *years old, his hind feet white, and was bred by col.* Bland, *near* Peterſburg. *Whoever delivers the ſaid horſe to mr.* Southall, *in* Williamſburg, *ſhall have* 40*s. reward.*

ROMULUS, now my property, and lately advertiſed from *Charles City*, ſtands at *Freeman*'s bridge, in *Suſſex*, and will cover mares at 12s. 6d. ready money the leap, 40s. the ſeaſon, or 4l. to enſure, payable in *October*. *Romulus* is a beautiful formed horſe, a fine cheſtnut ſorrel, and near 15 hands high. He was got by the famous running horſe *Mark Anthony*, out of *Pompadour*, whoſe dam was an imported mare of col. *Byrd*'s, ſire *Old Valiant*. *Mark Anthony* beat *Regulus* near a double diſtance at *Ruffin*'s ferry; and *Romulus*, when the times will permit, can do the ſame. Good paſturage gratis, but no enſurance againſt eſcapes.

WILLIAM CLAIBORNE.

N. B. My reaſon for being ſo particular is, that when mr. *Black* was paſſing ſo many encomiums upon his horſe, to the prejudice of many others, he forgot to do my horſe the honour to inform the publick, that his ſire performed what is above aſſerted.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of *William Eaton*, jun. deceaſed, will be ſold at private ſale about 1200 acres of valuable land lying on the north ſide of *Roanoke* river, near the ſaid *Eaton*'s ferry (commonly called *Rawlings*'s ferry) in the upper end of *Northampton* county, *North Carolina*. There are on the ſaid tract of land three plantations, in but indifferent order. It is needleſs to ſay any thing more of the quality and advantages attending the ſaid land than that it contains about 300 acres of valuable low grounds, and no gentleman would chooſe to purchaſe ſo valuable a tract without firſt viewing it. Three different payments will be allowed the purchaſer, or purchaſers; the firſt on the 25th of *December*, and two yearly payments for the reſidue, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to (tf)

WILLIAM EATON, executor.

For SALE,

THE houſes and lots where the ſubſcriber now lives, near the town of *Petersburg*, conſiſting of a large dwelling-houſe, ſtorehouſe, and all convenient outhouſes, in good repair, with a large garden and paſture adjoining. The ſituation is equal to any in the colony for buſineſs; and, being well known, requires no farther deſcription. Alſo a few houſe ſervants, houſehold furniture, *&c.* with a lot in the town of *Petersburg*, and 400 acres of good tobacco land in *Charlotte*. The purchaſers may have poſſeſſion immediately, and the payment made eaſy, by giving approved ſecurity.----As I intend leaving the colony, thoſe who have any demands againſt me are deſired to apply and receive payment; and all perſons indebted are deſired to diſcharge their accounts, or, if inconvenient, to give ſecurity.

As the purchaſers of the land in *Ward's fork*, belonging to *John Lidderdale*, eſq; of *London*, are in ſome doubt of their having a right, this is to inform them, that the deeds will be ſent, properly executed, with an acknowledgment of mrs. *Lidderdale*'s right of dower, when the times will admit of an opportunity, and may be aſſured of having a moſt undoubted title made them. They will likewiſe pleaſe to obſerve, that the deeds will not be recorded till the money is paid, agreeable to the terms of ſale; and if any of the purchaſers are in doubt of my being properly authoriſed to make ſale of the lands, they may be fully ſatisfied at the Secretary's Office, where the power of attorney is recorded.

(6) RICHARD HANSON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Prince George*, the 2d inſtant (*April*) three negro fellows, *viz. WILL, DAVIE*, and *WILL*. One of the fellows named *Will* is near 6 feet high, of a very black complexion, much troubled with ſore eyes, and fond of playing the fiddle. *Davie* is 18 or 19 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a yelloviſh complexion, and has what is commonly called a ſcalled head. *Will* is about 20 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, has a remarkable black ſmooth ſkin, a ſcar on his forehead, and ſhews his teeth very much when he laughs. I will give 5l. to any perſon who will deliver the aforeſaid fellows to me, or ſecure them in any jail, ſo that I get them again, or 33s. for either, with all reaſonable charges for bringing them.

(tf) THOMAS PENISTONE.

For SALE,

A TRACT of land on *Pamunkey* river, *Hanover* county, about a mile below *Rocky Mill*, containing 600 acres, or thereabouts, whereon is a large dwelling-houſe with four rooms on a floor, and all neceſſary outhouſes, in good repair. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in *Louiſa* county.

(tf) DAVID HOOPS.

To be SOLD,

THE plantation where I now live, containing 320 acres of land, about three miles above *Peterſburg*, whereon is a large new brick dwelling-houſe 54 feet by 32, with four rooms, and a fluſh paſſage, below ſtairs, and five rooms above, very commodiouſly contrived, and the building well executed, a brick kitchen 32 feet by 16, two rooms below, and two above ſtairs, with all other neceſſary offices, in good repair, and ſeveral orchards of the beſt kind of fruit trees. This ſeat being well known, I think a more accurate deſcription unneceſſary. The time of payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and the terms known by applying to mr. *Thomas Ruffin*, or

(tf) ROBERT NEWSUM.

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